NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

VALUABLE NATIVE GRAPE, AND OHIO EVER-BEARING RASPBERRY.

The following is extracted from a letter by Mr Longworth, of Cincinnati. The fruits which he describes are certainly well worthy the attention of our fruit growers here. The letter was sent to a friend of Mr Longworth in this city, and contained directions to be given to whoever might be employed to sell the vines and bushes. It has been put into the hands of Messrs. Breck & Co., who expect soon to receive the box mentioned below:

The writer says: "A box has been sent to Boston, directed to you, containing 160 of the Ohio grape and 200 of the Ever-bearing raspberry. The grape, he (the salesman) will *warrant* as *superior to any other native grape*, for the *table*. It is *entirely* free from the *hard* pulp common to the Isabella, Catawba, and other native grapes.

The bunches large, long, and beautifully formed, often measuring ten inches in length, and the fruit resembling the Meunier grape, and of equal quality for the table, but the bunches *three times* the size.

The vine is of thrifty growth and hardy.

If the fruit does not answer the description, the money shall be returned.

The Raspberry bears an abundant crop, very early, and continues bearing till frost; the fruit less abundant, but larger and finer than the first crop. It has been tried in the vicinity of New York, and a gentleman to whom I sent it six years since, and now with me, tells me that a week since, (the last of Oct.) he had an abundant supply on his table. It succeeds better at my sister's, in Newark, than with me. The summers there are less hot, and the soil clayey. My ground is too rich and dry, and our summers too hot, for the fruit to do as well in my garden, in the heat of summer, as in other locations. But notwithstanding this, my table is supplied from the last of May till November.

The price of the grape roots will be $2 each: $18 by the dozen. The raspberries $1 each, or $9 per dozen.

The quality of the grape for wine, I have not sufficiently tested, to speak of it as a wine grape. It is my best native grape, yet I have three other varieties free from any hard pulp, and far superior to the Isabella or Catawba, and perhaps of equal quality with the Ohio grape, but the bunches are not as large, nor as handsomely formed.

Let him (the salesman) charge purchasers not to lay in the wood too close. The wood requires to be laid in *thin*, that the branches may have the benefit of sun and air. I will not only have the money returned if this grape does not prove such as I recommend it, but will give $500 for a single root, of a *native* grape, producing fruit in *all* respects *equal* to it. For thirty years I have tried to raise foreign grapes in the open air, without satisfactory success. The native varieties I now have, satisfy me to do without them."

PLOWING AND DRAWING.

The subjoined is an extract from an address before the Ontario (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, by Myron Adams:

"We come, in the next place, to speak of the plowing match. This, to farmers, is one of the most interesting and exciting parts of the exhibition, and might be made, if rightly conducted, one of the most useful. To plow well, is the most difficult part of farming. It is the part in which most farmers fail. When we consider the consequences of bad plowing, the obvious lessening in the amount of crops which it occasions, we cannot too strongly condemn indifferent and slovenly plowing. The object of plowing matches is professedly to encourage good plowing; but from the manner in which they are usually conducted, we might reasonably suppose that the great desideratum was *speed*. Do we ever see a man at a plowing match, going to work deliberately; rightly adjusting every part of his plow, getting his team to stand steadily in the right direction, his eye fixed upon a distant object, getting the exact range of his furrow? Does he look back to ascertain that the depth and width of his furrow are right, and that it inclines to the proper angle? Why, a man who should so conduct at a plowing match, would be thought *green* indeed. Yet this is the way with good plowmen at home. What would one of our discreet farmers think, if when starting his teams at plowing, each man should put his team at the top of its speed, halloaing and whipping as if trying to escape from a locomotive? He would think that John Alcohol had returned in all his glory. Yet such is precisely the way men conduct at a plowing match. It is unreasonable, therefore, to expect any good work to be done by men under such excitement. As well might we expect our children to become good readers, if their teachers should make it their great object to learn them to read rapidly. Rapid plowing is not the object, nor should any preference be given to the man who completes his task first.

The object should be, that every furrow be straight to a mathematical exactness, and of uniform depth and width. Lands that are *well* plowed have every part equally permeable to light, air and heat, the three great promoters of vegetation. A crooked furrow must necessarily have some parts more pulverized than others. I like the regulations for plowing adopted at the recent Fair of the State Society at Albany. There the quantity of ground was laid out and plowed in two lands; the furrow slices to lap on each other; to be five and a half inches thick, and the part uncovered to be also five and a quarter inches broad. The lands to be as nearly flat as possible from water furrow to water furrow. No driver allowed but the plowman, nor was he allowed to leave his team during the trial. He was not allowed to touch the flag with his hands, but might tramp it with his feet, provided he did not let go the plow-handles at the time.

When we have regulations like these, we shall not find men entering the list with an old fashioned clevis, permitting the beam to swing to the right and left *ad libitum*, without wheel or other contrivance to regulate the depth. We shall then see plowing matches exerting a beneficial influence upon the country. Farmers who mean to act up to the intelligence of the age, will remove all obstructions to the plow, such as stones and stumps. They will either use a wheel or clevis which governs both width and depth exactly. We shall not then see patches of Canada thistles, or burdocks, around every stump and stone heap in the field. The entire aspect of the farm will be changed by the simple introduction of good plowing.

We have another match against which I am aware a prejudice exists. It speaks well of the moral sensibilities of our citizens, that such a drawing match as we had last year, meets with disapprobations. And it is due your executive committee to say, they never intended nor instituted such a match at all. We have no desire that cattle should be put to their utmost strength at a dead lift. We merely want them to draw an ordinary load, to show the manner of their training—that they are indeed working cattle, designed for labor rather than for slaughter. It is worthy of serious inquiry, whether we have not suffered cattle to go into disuse for farming purposes to our disadvantage. Oxen are so obviously the cheapest, requiring far less expense in their gear, subject to fewer accidents and diseases, more convenient for securing hay and grain when near at hand, and in carting manure to our fields; and last, though not least, having a ready cash value when we have done with them, which a worn-out horse does not. In this respect, I think we should do well to return to the good old ways of our fathers, and exchange some of our flash horses for the faithful ox."

Taming Horses.—A successful mode of taming the wildest horses, by breathing into their nostrils, has lately been tested by numerous experiments in England. Mr Catlin, in his "Manners and Customs of the North American Indians," says he has often tried the experiment so successfully on buffalo calves, in concurrence with the custom of the country, that they would follow at the heels of his horse as closely and affectionately as if they were following their dams. The Indians tame the wild horses in the same manner, after having caught them with the lasso.

Mr Ellis, of Windsor, England chanced to read the above facts, and determined to try the experiment. He did so upon a yearling colt, particularly unmanageable, and so successfully as to astonish the owner and grooms, who had tried in vain to subdue it. Mr Ellis is of opinion that this is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse-tamers, who displayed wonderful powers in this way. They pretended to whisper to the animal, and played with its head, and then probably breathed into its nostrils.—*Selected.*

It is estimated that about 25,000 persons have availed themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt law throughout the country.

For the New England Farmer.

USE OF MUCK AND RECLAIMING MEADOWS, NOT SO NEW.

Mr Editor—There appears to be an increasing desire among those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, to read on the subject connected with their occupation. Still there are multitudes who neglect to take an agricultural paper, and give as a reason, that they have not time to read—that they do not wish to hear of, or try, *new* experiments, but had rather go on in the *old* way—and often remark that Mr A. or Mr B. have caught the *muck* fever—or *meadow* fever—or *green crop* manure fever, and various other mild speeches, applied to the *new* school farmers. Now the *old* way meant by them, I understand to be the way their fathers practiced.

George Washington, whose name is familiar to all and justly honored, was a farmer, cultivated four distinct farms, and gave particular directions in reference to them, while residing at the seat of government in the Executive Chair. To show you how appropriately the epithet "new fangled notions" is given, I will make some extracts from the instructions given by Gen. Washington to his agents on his farms.

Mud for Compost.

"The season is now too far advanced, and too cold, to be engaged in a work that will expose the hands to wet; but it is of such essential importance that it should be set about seriously and with spirit next year, for the summer's sun and the winter's frost to prepare it for the corn and other crops of the next year. All the hands of the farm, not indispensably engaged in the crops, should, so soon as corn-planting is completed in the spring, be uninterruptedly employed in raising mud from the swamp and from the bed of the creek, into the scow; and the carts, so soon as the manure for the corn and potatoes is carried out, are to be incessantly drawing it to the compost heaps in the fields which are to be manured by it. What number of hands can be set apart for this all-important work, remains to be considered and decided upon."

Meadows.

"Those already established and in train must continue, and the next to be added to them is the arms of the creek, and forks, both forks of which must be grubbed up, and wrought upon at every convenient moment when the weather will permit, down to the line of the ditch. And as the fields come into cultivation, or as labor can be spared from other work, and circumstances will permit, the heads of all the inlets in them must be reclaimed and laid to grass, whether they be large or small."

Feeding.

"The work horses and mules are always to be in their stalls, and all litered and cleaned, when they are out of the harness; and they are to be plenteously fed with *cut* straw and as much chopped grain, meal, or bran, with a little salt mixed therewith, as will keep them *always* in good condition for work, seeing also, that they are watered as regularly as they are fed: this is their winter feed."

Washington raised carrots in the field, plowed in green crops for manure, and did other things on his farms, which are *now* called *new*. These things were done *half a century* ago; and is it right—does it appear well, for men to say that you and others are urging them to try *new* things, when you cry "*Muck, muck, muck*"? Your advice to farmers, to be cautious in trying *experiments* on a large scale, is good; but it should be remembered by them that some things urged upon them through an agricultural paper, which *they* call *new*, may by others be called *old*.

WESTBORO'.

The following paragraphs are from the "Book of the Farm," published in monthly parts, at Edinburg, Scotland, and edited by Henry Stephens, Esq., editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. The experience and opinions of Scotch farmers are always valuable.

CABBAGES FOR COWS.

"As cabbages are considered good food for cows giving milk, it may be desirable to say a few words in regard to their use. The varieties of cabbage most suited for field culture, are the Drumhead *(Brassica oleracea, capitata, depressa,)* and the great round Scotch or white Strasburgh, from which the German sour-krout is chiefly made. Of these two, the Drum-head is the most productive, and the Scotch stands the winter best. It is alleged by Sinclair that, for the purposes of the dairy, one acre of cabbages is worth three of turnips, but wherein this advantage consists, is not stated, as it ought to have been, as he mentions, that the nutritive matter contained in Swedish turnips is superior to that in the cabbage, in the ratio of 110 to 107 1-2. There is no doubt, however, that the taste of milk is less tainted by cabbages than turnips, and I believe more milk may be derived from them. But there is considerable difference of opinion with respect to the effects of cabbage on butter and milk, and there is no doubt that a decayed leaf or two in a head of cabbage will impart both to butter and milk a strong disagreeable taste. 'This,' says Sinclair, 'I have long had an opportunity of proving.' The uses of these two kinds of cabbages are, to feed milch cows, to fatten oxen, and sheep are very fond of them. It is questionable how far their culture should be preferred to turnips, excepting on soil too strong for turnips, as they require a fine deep strong soil and a large quantity of manure, means too valuable to be expended on cabbages, as an economical crop, in Scotland. I have no experience of the cabbage as a food for milch cows, or feeding cattle, but know they are much relished by ewes at the season of lambing."

PARSNIPS.

"Although the parsnip *(Pastinacea sativa edulis*, of De Candolle,) is too tender a root for general cultivation in this country, it deserves notice on account of its fattening properties when given to all domesticated animals. 'The parsnip,' says Don, 'has been partially introduced of late years, as a field-plant, and is nearly equal to the carrot in its product of saccharine and nutritive matter. Its culture as a field-plant has chiefly been confined to the island of Jersey, where it attains a large size and is much esteemed for fattening cattle and pigs. It is considered rather more hardy than the carrot, and its produce is said to be greater. The variety best suited for the field is the *large Jersey*. In the fattening of cattle, it is found equal, if not superior, to the carrot, performing the business with as much expedition, and affording meat of exquisite flavor, and a highly juicy quality. The animals eat it with much greediness. They are given, for fattening, in the proportion of about 30 lb. weight, morning, noon and night, the large ones being split in three or four pieces, and a little hay supplied in the intervals of those periods. And when given to milch cows with a little hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of as fine a color and as excellent a flavor as when feeding in the best pastures. Indeed, the result of experiment has shown, that not only in neat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy, than when fed with any other root or vegetable; and that besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious."

CARROTS.

"The carrot *(Daucus carrota sativa*, of De Candolle,) is raised in the fields in several parts of Scotland. The varieties most suited for field-culture are the large orange, Altringham, long red, and green top white. Arthur Young gives the average produce of an acre of carrots in Suffolk at 350 bushels; but Mr Burrow's crops averaged upwards of 800 bushels. In the fields in Scotland, the Altringham carrot has been grown to 1 1-4 lb., and in gardens to 2 1-2 lb.; and a crop of the large orange carrot, manured with night soil, has been raised by Mr Spiers, of Calcreuch, at the rate of 9 tons the acre—probably the Scotch acre—which is equal to 7 tons 1 cwt. the imperial."

TURNIPS—FATTENING SHEEP.

"The way that fat is laid on sheep while on turnips, and the mode of judging of a fat sheep, are these:—Young wethers when put on turnips in winter are generally lean; for although they had been in good condition as lambs when weaned from their mothers in summer, their growth in stature afterwards is so rapid, that their flesh is but little intermixed with fat. For the first few weeks on turnips, even in the most favorable circumstances as to quality of food, warmth of shelter, dryness of land, and pleasantness of weather, they make no apparent advancement in condition; nay, they rather seem to fall off, and look clapped in the wool, and indicate a tendency to delicacy, in consequence, I suppose, of the turnips operating medicinally on their constitutions as an alterative, if not as a laxative; but immediately after that trying period for young sheep, especially trying in bad weather, is past, when the grass has completely passed through them, and the stomach and intestines have become accustomed to the more solid food of the turnip, their improvement is marked; the wool seeming longer and fuller, the carcass filled out, the eyes clear and full, and the gait firm and steady. They then thrive rapidly, and the more rapidly the drier the weather."

Veils not to be Worn.—A celebrated writer on sight says, that the wearing of veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that too common article of dress.

A cobbler on Dauphin street, Mobile, who also professes to teach music, has the following sign over his door:

Delightful task to mend the tender boot,
And teach the young idea how to *flute*.

From 800 to 1000 buildings were in the process of erection at Cincinnati, a short time since.

WINTER READING.

It is happy for all—farmers as well as others—if they have a taste for reading. The instruction and enjoyment which books may afford, are great and beneficial. He who reads the opinions and experiments of others, engaged in the same calling to which he devotes his time, may get many valuable lessons and hints. None can do this to a greater extent than tillers of the soil. It would contribute to the intelligence, happiness and success of most farmers, were they to spend more of their leisure moments than they do, in reading what has been written in regard to their own pursuit. We know that with many of them reading is no very easy or fascinating operation. We do not mean that they have not learned to read readily—but that when they sit down by the warm fire with the book or the paper in their hands, they are very apt to fall asleep. It is often said that the long winter evenings afford *farmers* fine opportunities for reading; and so they do—but their active habits during the day, and their exposure to the cold, make the most of them excessively drowsy as soon as they get comfortably seated and well warmed by the kitchen fire. But few books or papers then have interest enough to keep them awake. The full effects of their habits of life upon them in this respect can be known only by those who have passed some winters in the out-door work of the farm, and others in sedentary pursuits. Probably there are great differences in the susceptibilities of different constitutions to action of this kind. One case will not make a rule; but we have had some observation as well as experience; and both tell us that the farmer's habits during a winter day, make it difficult for him to read long with any comfort in the evening.

We do not state this to deter him from efforts to read, or to excuse him from all his inattention to books. These facts will keep us back from reproaching him, but will not stop us from urging him to try often to throw off the sleepiness that comes upon him, and to get some instruction from books. Every trial will lessen the difficulties that lie in his way—will enable him to do better in future. From this let him take courage, and persevere in efforts for his own improvement.—Ed. N. E. F.

REPORT ON YOUNG CATTLE.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Middlesex Co. Agricultural Society on Young Stock:

"Your committee report—That they entered upon their duties at an early hour, and examined all the cattle coming under their charge, and they are happy to have it in their power to say, that the number was very respectable, compared with that of the last season. Still, we think there was a deficiency in the number of our native breed. As is usually the case at all Cattle Shows, too much pains was taken to bring forward *fancy* cattle, whilst those of our own native breed, which compose almost the entire stock of our Middlesex farmers, were left behind. This, in the opinion of your committee, was wrong. For it must be evident to any person who has examined the subject attentively, that the best cattle, all things taken into consideration, are produced by a cross mixture of the best imported breeds with our native stock. And, indeed, it may well be questioned whether the best of our native cattle, with the care bestowed upon them, which we are apt to bestow upon fancy stock, would not be fully equal to any in the world. We would therefore suggest to our brother farmers to come forward, hereafter, with their *entire* stock of cattle, native as well as imported, and leave it with their committees to make the selection for premiums. Your committee are fully of the opinion that our success as breeders of fine cattle, depends mainly upon the pains taken to improve our native stock. We therefore feel authorized to urge our brethren strongly, to bring forward their entire stock of cattle for show, and for *sale*, if they please. It is believed that the time will come when our annual Fairs will become a proper place for buying and selling, as well as for show. Entertaining these views, your committee have taken the liberty to lay them before you, hoping that thereby your attention will be called to the subject, previous to our next annual Fair.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

WM. MAKINSTER, *Ch'mn.*

Upon the above the editor of the Connecticut Farmer's Gazette remarks:

"With the committee, we believe much of our success in breeding cattle, depends on the improvement of our *own native stock*. But at the same time, have no doubt, that a higher degree of improvement would be acquired in a much shorter time, by crossing our best stock with the best improved breeds of England; the Devonshire, for instance, for working oxen, and some of the best English milkers, with *our* best. In this way, the characteristics wanted for our own peculiar purposes, soil and climate, would sooner be developed, and turned to account. To adapt the breed to the soil and climate, says the celebrated Youatt, is the grand secret of breeding,—an idea, which if carried out in practice, instead of the extravagant importations of so much English stock, will prove worth millions to our country."

MECHANICS.

Mr Charles Holden, of Portland, in the conclusion of a very good address to the State Convention of mechanics at Bangor, says:

"We have only to improve the advantage gained over the prejudices of former times, by showing to the world that in all the great purposes for which God created man, the mechanic is ready to show his ability and desire to be a co-operator.

If it be for *integrity*, let us show by our conduct that the possession of the whole world would not swerve us from its exercise.

If it be for *usefulness*, let us show that our idea of utility is, to promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

If it be for *patriotism*, let us show that they are the true patriots of the land, who inculcate by precept and by example, that spirit of industry, frugality and temperance, by which only our liberal and admirable institutions can be perpetuated.

If it be for a rational service of that Father who careth for us all, let us show that beneath a plain coat and cotton shirt, a heart may beat with as pure love to God, and with as fervid a desire to do his will, as can pulsate beneath the rich cassock of the priest, or the linen surplice of the bishop.

In all these measures, my brethren, if we but keep a steady eye upon our duty, and have a firm resolution to perform it, and if we are but quickened in them by our gathering here, we shall be amply blessed and rewarded for our efforts in the new impetus we shall receive from the labors of this Convention. So that, when we scatter off, each to his own circle, we shall set in motion, doubtless, the torpid waters about us; our circle of influence will be wider, and we strengthened still more, as our principles take firmer hold of the community.

And I trust that the most timid mechanic among all those whom we represent, or who may feel our influence, will be persuaded to go on with us, taking this sentiment, (which is indeed true,) for his encouragement—'*That the lowest craft, on which an honest hand can be laid, is more honorable than any trimly dressed uselessness that ever had the impudence to despise it.*'"

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN HORTICULTURE.

Mr H. M. Bidwell, of this city, has just sent us an elegant Cabbage-head from his garden, illustrative of a new principle in that important vegetable, accidentally discovered. About the middle of June, having some last year's stumps, which had been set out for salad sprouts, he broke off three, about 3 or 4 inches long, and stuck them into the ground. They took root readily, and grew thrifty as any other plant. Two of the three have produced fine solid heads. The one before us measures two feet six inches in circumference, with the open, outside leaves all stripped off. It is of the drum-head shape. The other head is more conical, and apparently a different species. Plants may thus be obtained early, without the labor and attention required for raising them in hot-beds. The principle is worthy of notice.—*Conn. Farmer's Gazette.*

Recipe for Making Good Bread.—James Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore, as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making good bread, with a request that it should be published for the information of the public:

"Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk-warm water, one and a half pound of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away, (in winter it should be in a warm place,) until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours; (it may be set at night if wanted in the morning)—then put two large spoons full of salt into two quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put in about nine pounds of flour and work your dough well, and set it by until it becomes light. Then make it out in loaves. New flour requires one fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water also should be tempered according to the weather; in spring and fall it should only be milk-warm; in hot weather cold, and in winter warm."

Patronizing.—The publisher of the "Register," the first newspaper printed at Thomaston, presented a bill to one of his subscribers who was indebted for five years' subscription. The fellow took the printed bill and read it with apparent amazement. "Why," says he, "I can't pay this! I only subscribed to *help you along!*"—*Me. Farmer.*

It is this sort of *help* that impoverishes many a newspaper publisher.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN—MODE OF CULTIVATION.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir: As you were kind enough to request me to give you my system of farming corn, I take up my pen to do so, though not without considerable hesitation, as I am yet but a young farmer, and cannot take the credit of originating altogether the plan which I follow; but have taken the ideas generally from your valuable journal. I have an entire copy of the "*American Farmer*," from its first publication, and refer to it on every occasion, and always find sufficient information on any subject connected with agriculture. I consider it, in itself, a first rate *Farmer's Library.*

I cannot give you my system better than by detailing the manner in which I cultivated my last crop of corn. But before I proceed farther, let me give you a correct statement of the result of *actual measurement*, as I was very particular in having the field surveyed and the corn accurately measured. When I wrote you my last letter, I merely gave you the result of the measurement of one acre, and guessed at the average. The field proved to be smaller than I had estimated it, containing but 15 1-2 acres, and produced 265 barrels, averaging 85 bushels per acre.*

Now as to the mode of cultivation I have adopted for several years with the most satisfactory results. I plowed the field, which is a light gravelly limestone soil, being a tough blue grass and clover sward, about the first of last November, to the depth of 9 inches; harrowed it the 6th of April, lengthwise the furrow; the ground being at that time remarkably light and mellow. Manured it with fresh barn-yard manure, at the rate of 15 five-horse wagon loads per acre. I spread and plow in my manure immediately after the wagon. The manure was turned under but about two inches deep. I like to keep it as near the surface as possible, so that it is out of the reach of absorption from the rays of the sun. Harrowed the ground lightly with the plowing, and laid off the rows five feet distant, running the rows north and south. I I had boys to drop, and I directed them to drop it a good step apart, (about 26 inches,) and from 5 to 7 grains in a hill. This may seem close; but if you take into consideration the width of the rows, the distance between four hills will be something upwards of ten square feet. I am convinced that if corn has a free circulation of air one way, it can be planted almost as thick as it can stand the other. I did not harrow the field in question, which I always had done heretofore, as soon as the corn is up, and plaster. The season being so wet at the time, I did not like to work it; when the ground was sufficiently dry, the plants were too high for a large harrow to pass over them, and having but a poor opinion of the one-horse harrow, I treated my crop as follows:

1st. Cultivated it June 1st and 2d, merely setting up what corn was covered, going three times in each row.

2d. June 7th and 8th, cultivated it as before, thinning it down to four stalks, and if a hill had less, left enough stalks around it to make up the deficiency. Gave it a thorough hoeing; that is, chopped away the old hill and gave it fresh ground, cutting up every spear of grass.

3d. Plowed it with shovel plows June 13th, 14th, and 15th, going four times in each row, throwing the ground well up to the corn. Having given it a good hoeing before, it as quite clean, and might have done without it this time. However, I made my hands follow the plows and level off around and between the hills.

4th, and last time, I used a large iron fork with three prongs, about 14 inches long, attached to a shovel plow. I prefer this implement to the cultivator for the last working, as it cultivates the ground deeper, and can be run nearer the corn without injury.

The last working I consider of the most importance; by leaving the surface level and well pulverized, you insure to the roots every advantage in searching out for nourishment. Nothing, in my opinion, is so much calculated to check the growth of corn as leaving deep furrows in the rows. We all know that the roots of corn extend for many feet around the hill, and also that their depth in the soil is regulated by the season. Knowing this to be the fact, how can it be otherwise when a root comes in contact with a deep furrow, than that it has to turn down into the cold uncultivated ground, and, as a natural consequence, the stalk becomes sickly and decrepid. I have often been surprised that intelligent farmers should continue to have their fields *gutted*, by having so many ditches running through them, extracting the substance from the soil, when a moment's reflection would have convinced them of the absurdity of the system.

One great advantage of the mode which I have adopted, is, that the manure is applied in the spring, while it is yet warm, and contains all the gases and salts; a great part of which it loses by remaining in the yard subject to the absorption of the atmosphere, not to mention the great loss sustained by the heavy spring and summer showers. Whether manure loses as much by being applied in the spring to corn, as it does by remaining in the yard till fall, is, in my opinion, a very doubtful point. I believe it is a general opinion that corn does not require the same kind, or at least does not extract that portion of the manure which is more particularly adapted to wheat; hence I have concluded, that taking a crop of corn does not impair its capabilities for producing a crop of wheat; but, the contrary, prepares it for wheat by having it fully incorporated with the soil.

I find that I have consumed my sheet, and have not said all yet I intended, but will, if you think this sample of my farming worthy of notice, give you my system of rotation of crops. In conclusion, I believe that the greatest art in farming is, making manure: it is the farmer's bank, in which he must deposit liberally, or his drafts will be limited and his creditors troublesome.

Yours, truly, AUG. SHRIVER.

Westminster, Md., Nov. 9.

We shall be thankful to our correspondent for his system of rotation, and while we return him our acknowledgements for this communication, beg leave to assure him that the communications of practical farmers are doubly acceptable when they give results and the method pursued to produce them, as in the present instance. Theory, when founded in true philosophy, is beautiful—but theory supported by practice and crowned by brilliant results, is transcendantly so.—*Ed. Amer. Far.*

Que—Will 265 barrels give an average of 85 bushels?—Ed. N. E. F.

The secret of getting rich is not in *earning* but in *saving*. Almost any man can *earn* money, but few can *keep* it.

ANTHRACITE COAL ASHES AS A MANURE.

We find the following paragraph in the November number of the *American Agriculturist:*

"Will some of our readers furnish us the results of experiments on the application of the Anthracite ashes to different crops in dissimilar soils and under various circumstances? We have repeatedly asked for the above information personally, but have met with no one able to give a satisfactory answer to the inquiry. By many their utility is doubted, and others assert that they are positively injurious. We believe, on the contrary, they contain highly concentrated principles of nutrition, which only require the proper treatment to add immensely to the fertility of our vegetable gardens and farming lands."

We do not know that the information we are about to give will prove "*satisfactory*" to the editors of the Agriculturist, but having had the experience of several years in the use and application of these ashes, we feel ourself called upon to say what we do know of their efficacy as manure, and shall leave it to these gentlemen to determine for themselves whether the data upon which we based our opinion of their effects were such as to justify us in the favorable opinion we formed of their active virtues in the melioration of the soil.

In the spring of 1836, we had a small piece of ground bordering on the main road, which was separated from the field by a run. It contained 1 acre and 10 perches of as hard, elastic, ungainly clay as christian man ever undertook to improve. Its situation was a western exposure, rising gently to the east, so as to form a kind of inclined plane. The eastern part of it was a tenacious white clay, bordering on fuller's earth; the rest a red clay, equally hard, and the whole worn out by that improvident system of culture, which looks to taking all out and putting nothing in. As it was located on the public road, we were not a little ambitious to get it in good tilth, so as to relieve us from so burning an eye-sore. From its indurated condition we felt conscious that before we could bring it to a condition of creditable fertility, it would be necessary to change the texture of the soil, in order to give play to the action of the atmosphere. Had a sand bank been accessible to us, we should at once have covered it with sand, at the rate of a hundred cartloads to the acre, so as to break down its tenacity, and admit the air. But having no such resource at hand, we determined on applying what we believed would be a good substitute, and accordingly procured gas-house cinders, which we intended applying at the rate of twenty double-horse cart loads to the acre. As the westernmost part of the ground lied convenient to the entrance, the cinders were spread thereon first, but as we could get but twenty loads, only one acre was furnished with them, so that the upper part of the piece, consisting of the white clay, and containing 10 perches, was left uncovered. After spreading these cinders, we put on and spread stable manure at the rate of 20 double-horse loads to the acre. The manure was plowed in as spread, the ground then rolled to break down the clods, harrowed twice lengthwise, and once crosswise, which brought it but to a tolerable state of pulverization. We then sowed millet on the whole piece, at the rate of half a bushel of seed to the acre. It came up well, and on that part where the gas-house cinders were spread, the crop of millet was as luxuriant as

the heart of man could desire; but, to a line, where the cinders stopped, the plant was as thin as its growth was stinted and poor—scarcely worth cutting. This difference in product we ascribed to the utter impossibility of the roots of the plants deriving any benefit from the air, and but partial from the *rain*, as the *baked* condition of the clay almost precluded the operation of percolation, and the water stood in puddles on the surface, although this part of the ground was the most elevated. Our object being to get the piece in timothy, as soon as we cut the millet, we spread 20 bushels of Anthracite coal ashes on the 10 upper perches described, plowed it in about four inches, rolled and harrowed, and left it in that way until it was time to prepare the whole for the timothy. We then had the whole plowed seven inches deep, rolled, and harrowed until we had pulverized it as well as it was susceptible of being made so. On the upper 10 perches, we spread 20 bushels more of anthracite coal ashes, which we harrowed in well. We then sowed a peck and a half of timothy seed on the whole piece. It all took equally well, and yielded luxuriant cuttings of fine grass, there being no difference on the piece except that the part where the coal ashes had been applied, had a good carpet of white clover, whereas there was but little or none on the rest.

Finding that its action as above described had answered our expectations, in the spring of 1837, we top-dressed an acre of clover with it. It grew on a piece of cold red clay, in bad tilth. The piece consisted of two acres. One half of the remainder of the piece was plastered, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Where the anthracite coal ashes and plaster were sown, the clover was as fine as we ever saw, but on the remainder of the lot, it was poor enough in all conscience. We subsequently put this lot in spring wheat, turning in the clover-sward the previous fall, late, and sowing the wheat early, the ensuing spring, the product was good on the whole, but better where it had been plastered and ashed, and much the best on the latter part. The subsequent year we put the whole piece in Mercer potatoes, manuring all alike and well, in the furrows; the product was good, but decidedly best where the ashes had been applied.

In the spring of 1838, we put in three acres of corn, in a lot, *manuring the whole*, at the rate of 20 double-horse cart loads of stable and barn-yard manure to the acre. On one acre we spread 100 bushels of leached ashes, on another we spread 100 bushels of anthracite coal ashes, and on the third, nothing. The soil was a sand, inclining to loam, resting upon a clay bottom. The corn proved a fair yield, but much more productive on the ashed parts, which yielded at least one fourth more. It grew faster from the start, looked greener and healthier, and made more and larger ears.

In the spring of 1839, we planted a small bed of the *famed* "Tree Corn" in our garden. The plot on which it grew lied low, and was too wet in rainy seasons for corn, but as it was the only spot which we could appropriate to it, we thought we would overcome its inadaptation by heavy manuring. We spread on 4 inches in depth of stable manure, had that trenched in 9 inches deep, then had 2 inches of cow dung spread thereon and turned in 4 inches deep, raking the ground well after each spading. We then spread on 2 inches of street dirt, which we thoroughly raked in, so as to incorporate it with the soil. We then laid off our beds in furrows 3 feet apart, and dropped the corn 2 feet asunder in the rows. It came up well, but owing to a succession of cold rains, the plants turned yellow and appeared evidently dying. Judging that it was owing to the cold, and that it would be necessary to impart heat to the soil, so as to counteract the effect of the cold, we applied half a pint of anthracite ashes to each hill, working it in with the prongs of a small garden hoe. The consequeuce was, that it acted like magic, changing the color of the plants in a few days, from a sickly hue to a dark healthful green. The plot of Tree corn yielded a tremendous crop, the which we, in chief, ascribed to the plentiful dose of manure which we gave it, but at the same time, we believed that the anthracite coal ashes rescued it, at the onset, from the fate of stunted corn, and performed its office in its subsequent growth.

We used them in a compost of barn-yard and stable manure in 1839, at the rate of 100 bushels of ashes to 20 cartloads of manure, with which we dressed an acre of sugar beets. The crop was a good one—the soil a rather moist clay loam, resting on hard till.

Why, we would ask, should any one "*doubt* their *utility*" or assert that they are positively injurious? They are the product of that which was once vegetable matter, subsequently submitted to the action of fire. We know that clay ashes and peat ashes have been advantageously used as meliorators of the soil, and why should not those from Anthracite coal act equally potent and favorable? We do not recollect to have seen any analysis of them, but judging from the character of the coal from which they are produced, their appearance, and our experience in their action, as well as from the evidence of our eye, we do think with the editors of the Agriculturist, that they contain "highly concentrated principles of nutrition, which only require the proper treatment, to add immensely to the fertility of our vegetable gardens and farms." Nay, we will go farther—they only require application, that being the only treatment necessary.

May they not contain potash, in minute quantities, gypsum, carbon, and some of the phosphates? If so, in what are wood ashes superior, except in the greater quantity of alkalies they contain? In what the chemists term the silicates of potash, we suspect anthracite coal ashes abound to a moderate extent, and we think we saw the evidences of it in our little patch of wheat. But throwing these suggestions as to their constituent properties entirely aside, we have no hesitancy in affirming that these ashes are excellent as a manure, and from what we have seen of their effects we believe them to possess the property of nutrition, as well as being eminently stimulative; and, of a certainty, no one with half an eye will deny to them that of being an alterative, and well calculated to change the texture of soils requiring amendment.

In proof of their value as manure, we will very briefly relate a remark made to us by a very observant market gardener. In a conversation had with him upon the relative value of stable manure and street dirt, after giving the preference to the former, he observed that of late years, he thought the street dirt had much improved in its fertilizing qualities; but upon his saying, though he had noticed the difference for several years he could not account for it, we replied that we thought he might refer it to the admixture with it of anthracite coal ashes, that fuel having been introduced in that time, and the ashes thrown into the street and forming a part of the substances scraped up and sold as manure. Although the thought had never struck him before, he coincided with us in opinion, and made the farther remark, that he had for some years noticed that the street dirt had become much more lasting in its effects than formerly.

While we have pen in hand, we will mention that Anthracite coal ashes are extensively used, and with great effect as manure, in the gardens of Pottsville, Penn., and that those of Bituminous coal are as freely and effectively used in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va. In speaking of the effects of ashes, *Chaptal* says—"the ashes of turf and *pit coal* produce wonderful effects upon grass lands. The first of these often contain gypsum, but frequently only silica, alumina and oxide of iron. From ashes of *pit coal* I have obtained by analysis sulphuret of lime." The ashes of the *brown coal*, we learn from Liebig, "are much esteemed in the Wettereau as manure for meadows and moist land." We mention these facts merely as corroborative incidents to show that ashes from various substances have been used for agricultural purposes and always with decided benefits, and among others, those of the Barilla, either leached or unleached, is a powerful manure.—*Ed. American Farmer.*

Apples.—We conversed a few days since, with a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Boston who has now upwards of 30 acres of land in orcharding, the trees in a fine healthy state, and in full bearing. He was then scouring the State for the purpose of buying young vigorous trees, to enlarge his orchard much beyond its present extent.

When we saw him, he said he had eight hundred barrels of apples on hand, in prime order, for which he could have three dollars and a half a barrel.

He tells us that the demand for exportation is limited only by the supply; that to every part of the globe, where American vessels go, they are a profitable article of export, and that to an almost unlimited extent.

One merchant in Boston applied to him, last fall, for 500 barrels of Baldwin apples, at two dollars and a quarter a barrel, to ship to Calcutta. He had shipped about the same quantity for several previous seasons and with uniform success. Shipments to England, the West Indies, South America, the Mediterranean, and other places, give equally good returns.

The apples of New England keep much better than those which grow farther south, and are preferred for shipping on that account.—*Worcester Spy.*

Beautiful Figures.—Massieu, a deaf and dumb pupil of the Abbe Ricard, gave the following beautiful replies in writing to the questions put to him:

Q. What is hope?
A. The blossom of happiness.
Q. What is gratitude?
A. The memory of the heart.
Q. What is eternity?
A. The life-time of God.

It shows much more stupidity to be gravo at a good thing, than to be merry at a bad one; and of all ignorance, that which is silent is the least productive, for praters may suggest an idea if they cannot start one.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, December 7, 1842.

POTATOES—SHOULD THE SEED BE CUT OR UNCUT?—SHOULD THE CUT SEED BE ROLLED IN PLASTER?—A TRIAL.

Last spring, we designed to add another to the experiments that have been made to determine whether it is best to cut the potatoes that we use for seed, or to put them into the ground whole. We made the trial, but it is not to be regarded as of great value; for though we did our part faithfully, circumstances beyond our control, diminished the value of the experiment.

In December last, the land on which the potatoes grew, was, much of it, covered with a thick growth of alders. It had not been plowed within the memory of any one now living near it, and perhaps was never before plowed. The soil was various—some of it a clayey loam, some black or very dark vegetable mould mixed with loam—and some nearly swamp mud or muck. But these different kinds were so distributed, that each row or drill passed over each variety of soil, and the soil of each row, as a whole, was of about the same fertility. The alder roots, and the many brake roots, made the field difficult to work: it was a rough piece, and one great object in planting being to subdue and pulverize the ground, very little manure was applied. As near as we remember, four loads of barn-cellar compost, which was more than half meadow mud and straw, mixed with seven loads of meadow mud, also 200 pounds of soapboilers' scraps mixed with four loads of meadow mud—in all 15 loads of this cheap compost—was put in the drills on an acre or more. Each row had an equal share of the different composts, and each compost did about equally well.

The soil was prevailingly wet and heavy. The great rains of June very seriously injured the plants. The tops generally turned yellow, and the seed rotted prematurely. Also the rains of August and September were too great for this land. These are the circumstances alluded to above, which make the trial less valuable than we hoped it would be. The crop was very light—varying but little from 120 bushels per acre. But since the adverse influences acted pretty equally upon the different rows, we think it best to make public the results.

This land after having been plowed and harrowed as well as its rooty and rough condition permitted, was marked off with a large plow into drills four feet apart; each drill was thirteen or fourteen rods long.

Two kinds of potatoes were used in the trials. One trial was to ascertain which of the two kinds was most productive—another, to learn the effects of cutting seed—another, to find the difference in productiveness between large and small seed—and a fourth, to ascertain the effect of rolling cut seed in plaster. The kinds were, one the "Merino," obtained from Pittsfield, Berkshire county—the other, Long Reds, grown on a neighboring farm to ours in Essex county. The two kinds are similar in appearance, but are doubtless distinct varieties. We took four barrels of the Merino, and selected out a bushel and an half of the smallest, and likewise two bushels of large ones, *but not the largest*. The very largest were cut into six pieces each—the middling sized ones, generally into four pieces. Two thirds of the cut ones, while the cut surfaces were moist, we sprinkled well with plaster, and shoveled them over until their surfaces were well coated with the plaster. In planting, we put the small whole potatoes and the cut pieces about a foot apart in the drills: the large potatoes about three feet. The following statement gives the kind and quantity of seed:

3 rows,	Merino,	small,	uncut,	1 1-2 bush.
4 "	"	"	cut,	2 "
8 "	"	"	cut and plastered,	4 "
3 "	"	large,	uncut,	2 "
3 "	Long Red,	large,	uncut,	1 3-4 "
3 "	"	small,	uncut,	1 1-2 "

The small and the cut seed was one half a bushel per row: the large and whole seed a little more than that.

The results were as follows:

		Large.	*Small.*
3 rows	Merinos, seed small, uncut, gave	5 bush.	2 7-8
4 "	" seed small, cut, "	7 1-4	2 3-4
8 "	" seed do. cut, plastered, "	20	5
3 "	" seed large, uncut, "	7 1-2	2 3-4
3 "	Long Reds, seed large uncut, "	6 1-4	2
3 "	" seed small, uncut, "	5	1

Eighteen rows of Merinos gave 53 1-8 bushels, or about 3 bushels per row. Six of Long Reds gave 14 1-4 bushels, or a little less than 2 1-2 bushels per row. The Merinos did better than the Long Reds by near 20 per cent. How much of this excess is to be ascribed to the fact that the Merinos were brought from a distance, while the Long Reds were obtained in the neighborhood, we cannot tell.

The effect of rolling the cut seed in plaster, was apparently good; for four unplastered rows gave only 10 bushels, while eight plastered ones gave 25. Here the plaster seems to have given an increase of 25 per cent., and that too near the seaboard, for our lands are not more than five or six miles from the ocean on one side and the bay on the other.

The *whole* seed of the Merinos—two bushels in *three* rows—gave 10 1-2 bushels, while the two bushels *cut* and *not plastered*, gave only 10 bushels in *four* rows. It is here that the trial is fairest between the cut and the uncut seed. The experiment speaks against cutting, for the same quantity of land gives more than 33 1-3 per cent. more where two bushels of whole seed was used, than where one and an half bushel of the cut seed was planted.

The whole, but *small* seed, yields a small fraction better than the cut.

The large seed, taking both kinds into the account, yields better than the small, in the ratio of 18 1-2 to 13 7-8, on the same quantity of land. The quantity of large seed used was 3 3-4 bushels, and of the small, 3 bushels.

The large whole seed did best—the cut and plastered next best.

A few bushels more are required to seed an acre if the sets are large and are used whole, than if small or if cut. But this is not of very great consequence—for the expense of plowing, manuring, planting, hoeing, and harvesting, is as great with small or cut seed, as with the other. The whole increase of the crop may go to pay for the extra seed. When farmers undertake to see how many potatoes they can get from a *small quantity of seed*, they are generally losers; they do better when they try to see how many they can get from a *small quantity of land*.

Had our acre of 42 rows, been planted with large seed whole, we must have used two bushels to three rows, or 28 bushels. With cut seed, 21 bushels would have been required;—but, yielding as above, the large seed would have given 143 1-2 bushels; the cut and small, 119 bushels—that is, for 7 extra bushels of seed in spring, we should have received 24 1-2 more of produce.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it: he who does one should never remember it.

AUGUST TOO EARLY FOR SOWING GRASS SEED.

Mr Editor—Much has been said and written of late about the *new* system of agriculture—that is, plowing grass land in summer, by turning the sod over smooth and even, giving a coat of compost manure, and immediately sowing grass seed and harrowing in the same, and finish by passing a good heavy roller over the whole.

This *new* system I have practiced for more than six years. I have found from experience that some writers advise too early sowing. The seed does not do well when sown in the *summer*: it should be sown from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, when the sun runs low and the mornings and evenings are cool: there is then no danger of the young and tender grass being scorched by the intense rays of the noon-day sun as in July and August.

Last year I sowed about two acres on the 1st of October and cut a large crop of herds grass in July. This year I sowed some on the 19th of September and some the 1st of October. Both now look well, and I have no doubt will succeed much better than a piece I was looking at a few days ago, that a neighbor of mine sowed two months earlier.

Having been a constant reader of your paper for several years, and received much valuable instruction and many useful hints, I thought it time for me to endeavor to contribute something to the common stock. Should you think the foregoing worth publishing, you may hear again from A NORFOLK FARMER.

Nov. 26, 1842.

We are thankful to "A Norfolk Farmer," for the above statement, and shall be very happy to hear from him in relation to any other matters. The opinion he gives in regard to the best time for sowing grass seed, is of much value, if it be correct; for it will suit the convenience of most farmers better to sow in the latter part of September than in August. For in August the farmers generally are busy in securing wet meadow and marsh hay, removing weeds from their tilled lands, threshing their grain, &c. &c. Besides this, the weather is usually more favorable to the team for plowing and harrowing, as the days become cooler and shorter. If it shall be shown clearly that the last of September is as good a time, and even better, than August for turning over sward land and seeding down immediately, much more of this desirable kind of work can be done, than if the operation must be limited to August.

DISTEMPER AMONG CATTLE.

We have heard that an ox in Braintree, that worked well through the day, was found dead in the barn the next morning. One of the men who assisted in skinning the ox, had at the time a small sore on one hand, and he has since died, and his death is imputed to poison from the ox. The carcase was sold to a soapmaker, who after having boiled it, gave the meat to his hogs, and nine of them have died. Such is the report.

Also, two cows in the same town have died, being affected first with weakness or stiffness in the limbs, and expiring after two or three days of suffering.

Can any one tell us what the disease is, and what the cure?

How to drive off Trouble—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and go visit the sick and poor—inquire into their wants, and minister to them. Seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—*John Howard.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Dec. 6.

Dec. 1842.	7,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 28	16	22	22	N. W.
Tuesday, 29	14	22	23	N. W.
Wednesday, 30	29	28	25	N. E.
Thursday, 1	35	34	28	N. W.
Friday, 2	21	26	25	N. W.
Saturday, 3	34	42	40	N. W.
Sunday, 4	30	44	41	S.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 5, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 875 Cattle Beef, 150 Stores, 400 Sheep and 770 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* Last week's prices were fully sustained, viz: A few yoke extra $4 50. First quality, $4 00 a 4 50. Second quality, $3 25 a 3 75. Third quality, $2 50 a 3 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3 12. No 1, $2 50.

Stores.—Very few sales effected.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 50c. to $1 75. Wethers from $1 75 to 2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 2 1-2 for sows, and 3 1-2 for barrows At retail from 3 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c.per lb. Canary Seed, $3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The demand has been very moderate during the past week, but the arrivals not being large, prices remain steady, and for prime mealing corn higher rates have been realised.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 59 to 60—Southern, round yellow, old, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 54—do. do. white 49 a 50—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 72 a 73—do. Southern, 62 a 65—Oats, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 32—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a ——Bran, — a —.

FLOUR. There has been a greatly diminished demand for the article since the late rise of prices; buyers are not inclined to operate to any extent beyond their immediate requirements, and holders of stored lots are firm at the advance required.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 00 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 75 a 4 87 —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $4 87 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 75 a — —Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $4 87 a 5 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 12— do fancy brands $5 25 a 0 00 — Ohio via Canal, $4 75 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. During the past week the transactions in Beef and Pork have been moderate.

Beef—Mess 4 1-0. new bbl. $7 75 a 8 00—Navy—$7 00 a 7 25.—No. 1, 5 00 a 6 00—do Prime $3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 50 a 00 00—do Clear $10 50 a 11 00 do. Mess, 8 00 a 8 50—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 12 a 15,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7½ — do South and Western, 6 3-4 a 7 1-2. Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2—Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 5—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no change to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

About 150 bales have come in from the country this week, and a part sold to dealers at 9 1-4 per lb.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, $16 to 18—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

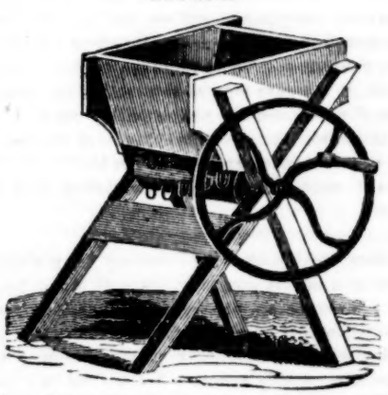
CORN SHELLERS.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

Willis's Improved Double Operating Corn Sheller.—The most perfect and substantial article that has been introduced for the purpose; this machine can be worked by hand, or any other power, and will shell two ears of corn at the same time; they are highly approved by all that have used them.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga. Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do, mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranuculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Pæonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J.BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

JAVA AND MALAY FOWLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few pairs of the Java and Malay Chickens to dispose of; they are very fine and of large growth. Price $3 per pair. JOHN GILES.

Providence, R. I. Nov. 30 3w

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has be a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentysoven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

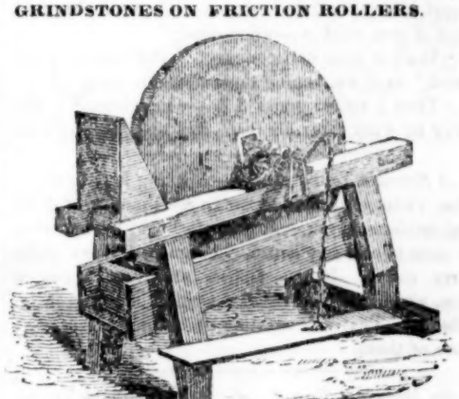
The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Bright Dog.—A while since, a gentleman travelling up the Mississippi river, had as a companion, a remarkably fine pointer dog, who seemed to possess every faculty of intelligence but that of speech. Among the many tricks he performed, was that of carrying notes from gentlemen to ladies in the cabin; and, from causes which we leave philosophers to decide, that dog would, after a smelling about, lay the note in the lap of any lady whose husband sent it—while if any gentleman sent a note into the ladies' cabin, who had no wife there, the dog would bring it back.

A young buck on board, to display his wit, sent a note with his name on it in full, into the ladies' cabin, jocularly remarking to the dog, "If you are so smart, give that to my wife." A shout of laughter was soon heard in the ladies' cabin, and the dog, contrary to expectation, returned without the note. The intelligent animal had dropped it at the feet of the *black chambermaid!* The best of the joke was, the young fop had made his attention to the said chambermaid unpleasantly conspicuous to the ladies. After his exposure, he slunk away to a hiding place.—*N. O. Pic.*

The Calais Advertiser tells the following:—We met a man the other day driving an active pair of young critters, and he tried to sell us his potatoes after the following fashion:

"Whoa, hush! I say, mister! you don't want to buy any of my—whoa, hush!—taters, do ye?"

"Suppose we do, what's the price?"

"Well, they ought to be worth—whoa, hush!—two-and-six, had n't they?

"Won't you take less, in ready cash?"

"Well, seeing it's you, I'll put 'em at—whoa, hush!—two shillings, I guess."

"You have n't a bad pair of cattle there, friend?"

"Crotch all bedlam, did ye ever—whoa, hush!—what in tophet's got into ye?"

"High feed is the difficulty."

"Why now, look here! all under the light of the canopy them steers get to eat is—whoa, hush!—oat straw, and that aint more 'n half thrashed. Now if you want——whoa, hush!"

"Well it's no consequence, if the cattle won't stand," said we, seeing the animals moving off.

"Then I rather guess I'll—whoa, hush!"—and away he went after his team, and then we dug also.

A Sensible Young Lady.—A young lady in Memphis, Tenn., criticising gentlemen's modes of dress and fashions, says: "Moustaches are never worn by men of ordinary sense. Foppish fellows alone carry canes. Rings, chains and breast-pins of gold, never yet captivated a woman of common intellect." That 's a sensible girl—pity there is n't more of them.

An Impudent Rascal.—A fellow named Young broke jail in Maryland, recently. He left behind him a letter, expressing his affection for the jailer and his wife, and regretting that his health would not permit him to remain longer in their agreeable society! He felt himself (he said) growing unwell from confinement, and tore himself away from them, confident that the climate of that portion of the State did not agree with him! It was painful for him to leave them thus abruptly, but circumstances made it advisable!

Infidel Wit Repelled.—A young fellow of deistical turn, travelling in a stage coach, forced his sentiments upon the company by attempting to ridicule the Scripture, and among other topics, made himself merry with the story of David and Goliah; urging the impossibility of a youth like David being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink it into a giant's forehead. On this point he appealed to the company, and particularly to a grave old Quaker gentleman, who sat silent in one corner of the carriage: "Indeed, friend," replied he, "I do not think it at all improbable, if the Philistine's head was as soft as thine!"

Foretelling the Weather.—Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury Plain, when a boy tending sheep called to him, "Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton, looking round and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's warning. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, he was drenched to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision of knowledge of the weather, of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back, wet as he was. "My lad," said Newton, "I 'll give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretell the weather so truly." "Will ye, sir? I will then;" and the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea: "Now, sir," said he, having pocketed the money, and pointing to his sheep, "when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, it 's a sure sign of rain within an hour!" "What!" exclaimed the philosopher, "must I, in order to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?" "Yes, sir." Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery.

Military Pride.—A farmer having been elected corporal of a militia company, his wife upon hearing of his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone, "Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbors now?" One of the little urchins eagerly asked, "Are we not all corporals?" "Tut!" said the mother, "hold your tongue; there is no one corporal but your father and myself."

Good Reason.—A person high in office, being asked by an intimate friend, why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."

"John, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?"

"Yes, sir. Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and attraction of cohesion prevents his getting up again." A *spirited* illustration.

Robert Tannehill, a Scotch poet, is the author of a pretty little epigram on Woman:

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made men the strongest,
In justice then to make amends,
Made woman's tongue the longest."

Dr Johnson, venting his hatred of Scotland, a person reminded him that God made it. "Yes," replied the doctor, "but he made it for *Scotchmen*."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.
300 Common do. do.
200 Cultivators.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
50 Willis' do. do.
100 Common do. do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
50 Common do do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
50 " Vegetable Cutters
50 Common do, do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.
200 Grain Cradles.
100 Ox Yokes.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.

100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
150 " Common do.
100 " Spades.
500 " Grass Scythes.
300 " Patent Snaiths.
200 " Common do.
500 " Hay Rakes.
200 " Garden do.
200 " Manure Forks.
300 " Hay do.
500 Pair Trace Chains.
100 " Truck do.
100 Draft do.
500 Tie up do.
50 doz. Halter do.
1000 yards Fence do.
25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price $1.
Boston, April 13.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.
These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.